Amnsements.

BROADWAY THEATRE-8:15-El Capita EDEN MUSEE S-Waxworks and Concert.
GRAND CENTRAL PALACE ROOF GARDEN-Vaude HERALD SQUARE THEATRE-\$:15-Olivette.

KOSTER & BIAUS-S-Vaudeville MADISON SQUARE ROOF GARDEN-8:15 to 12-Vaude MANHATTAN BEACH-Rice's Evangeline and Pain's OLYMPIA ROOF GARDEN-8:15-Vaudeville PROCTOR'S PLEASURE PALACE-Vaude Ille.

Inder to Advertisements.

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New-York Daily Tribune

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SIXTEEN PAGES

THE NEWS THIS MORNING.

the Turkish army under Abdullah Pacha, killing and wounding 200 soldiers. ==== It was announced in the British House of Commons that an honest-money candidate. Brazil had not yet giver her assent to arbitrate the Trinidad question. - An important fili- this desperate party began sowing the wind, bustering expedition landed on the coast of the Province of Pinar del Rie, Cuba.

DOMESTIC .- Senators Dubols and Mantle arrived in Chicago and began work to secure the nomination of Senator Teller by the Democratic National Convention: Bland is said to be Governor Altgeld's candidate; much more preliminary work was done by both the sliver and sound-money factions. - There was a riot in Cleveland, Ohio, in which one man was killed; troops were called out to preserve the peace. Great irritation was felt at the State Department about the Venezuelan attitude toward Great Britain. == Emma Ashley, sister of Lillian Ashley, who is suing E. J. Baldwin for breach of promise, fired a shot at Mr. Baldwin riet Beecher Stowe was held in Hartford, Conn.

CITY AND SUBURBAN.-The McKinley League County Committee permanently organ-ized, electing John E. Milholland president. William C. Whitney and his party of Democrats started for the Chicago Convention. - Police Commissioner Parker testified at the hearing in regard to the charges against him, and his correspondence with the Mayor was made public. - Winners at Sheepshead Bay: Successful, Forget, Scottish Chieftain, Formal, Paladin, Counsellor Howe. ==== The Brooklyn baseball team defeated the Philadelphia nine at Eastern Park by a score of 4 to 3. === Stocks closed strong after early declines.

THE WEATHER.-Forecast for to-day: Fair and slightly cooler. Temperature yesterday: Highest, 88 degrees; lowest, 67; average, 73%.

Buyers of The Tribune will confer a favor by reporting to the Business Office of this paper, 154 Aussau St., every case of failure of a train boy or newsdealer to have The Tribune on sale.

Persons going out of town, either to summer resorts or their country homes, can have The Daily and Sunday Tribune mailed to them for \$1 per month or \$2.50 for three months.

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The Brooklyn man, or the New-Jersey man, away from home, can get his home news in The Tribune, every day of the week, no matter where he is in America or abroad. No other New-York paper prints the Brooklyn and New-Jersey news in its regular city and mail editions. Two papers for the expense of one. for the expense of one.

An appropriation has finally been made by the Board of Estimate to cover the amount due from the city to the State for maintenance of the insane under the State Care act. The amount is nearly \$1,500,000. The demands of strict justice will not be met by its payment, for during the time which it covers the city was supporting a large number of insane paupers on its own account. But the courts have said that the payment should be made, and their voice is final. No similar question can arise in the future, since all the indigent insane are now under the care of the State, greatly to their own advantage.

The ingenuity of the legal mind is boundless, but it is not ingenuity alone that makes successful lawyer. Fine-drawn points offered by "learned counsel" that produce so impres-sion on a layman sometimes, however, find a lodgement on the Bench, with surprising results. This has not been the case, happily, with the plea brought forward in behalf of the Burden diamond robbers. It was claimed for them that they had not been legally extradited because they were charged with grand larceny, while the treaty provides for the extradition of persons accused of larceny. Judge Brown makes as short work of this preposterous contention as the most clear-headed man of business could desire. He holds that, as a matter of course, the treaty covers larceny in all its

the South, but the "era of good feeling" will scarcely be promoted by fulsome and unwise their conviction that their cause was right. Bygones should be bygones, but they cannot be if things that ought to be forgotten are continually thrust upon the public's attention.

The most interesting development at Chicago yesterday, by long odds, was the strong effort put forth to secure the nomination for Senator Teller. The Teller boom is in charge of Senators Mantle and Dubois, with the loquacious and long-winded Stewart bringing up the rear. Mantle asserted that he had positive and direct Information that Teller would accept if nominated, although he would not solicit the nomination. As few of the delegates have yet artived, the exact result of the work of the Teller poomers cannot be gauged. The silverites have reached the conclusion that Senator Hill is out of the question for the temporary chairmanship, and are in favor of either Governor Stone or W. J. Bryan, while Senator Harris seems to be the first choice for permanent presiding officer.

Corporation Counsel Scott shows the right spirit in promising to aid the Greater New-York Charter Commission by all means in his power; and in addition he has detailed his first assistant, Mr. David J. Dean, to help the Commission in the task of forming the charter. Mr. Dean is specially qualified for this work by his long experience in the Corporation Counsel's office and by his familiarity with municipal law. He will be able to give practically his whole time to the Commission, which will thus secure the services of a first-class expert. The city and the Commission are to be congratulated on the arrangement that has been made.

THE WIND-SOWN CROP.

It is now twenty-eight years since the unchanging and unchangeable Democracy-just emerged from a Civil War inaugurated by themselves, in which they had been whipped out of recognition as the party of swagger and bluster they had previously been-shipwrecked in principles and bankrupt in votes, began putting out dragnets for cranks, fanatics, lunatics, idiots, and every sort of fish that swims the sea of politics from the sucker to the shark. It will be just twenty-eight years ago to-morrow since they pulled themselves together in Tammany Hall, in this city, for a National Convention. They had more than a dozen candidates and no principles. Three of these candidates, it is interesting to remember, had been Republicans in the previous election-to wit, Andrew Johnson, James R. Doolittle and Salmon P. Chase-and one, General Hancock, had opposed them in the field during the War. After beating the air a long time they had made up their minds that more votes could probably be caught by raising an outery against the "bloated bondholders," and demanding that the principal and interest of the bonds issued by the Government should be paid in greenbacks than in any other way. They accordingly declared for payment of the Government debt in FOREIGN.-The Cretan insurgents defeated greenbacks. Having set this net for all the "cheap-money" men, they evened up matters by nominating against his will Horatio Seymour, So twenty-eight years ago, in Tammany Hall,

With hardly a single intermission in the six succeeding Presidential campaigns they have undertaken to repeat the game. They favored payment in greenbacks till resumption came. They opposed resumption when it came. They lost no opportunity to favor inflation of the currency in order to save the votes of the increasing class of ignorant balf-thinkers, who indulge in the delusion that cheap money means prosperity. To a considerable extent they did save them. But the cheap-money fanatics had other delusions. They were Anti-Monopolists; they were Socialists, Nihilists, Anarchists; they were topsy-turvyists, who wanted the whole in court in San Francisco. —— The cornerstone social system subverted and turned upside of a monument to Jefferson Davis was laid at Richmond, Va. —— The funeral of Mrs. Harselves and organize new parties. Most important and successful of these was the Populist outfit. In that organization the wind sown by the Democracy in 1868 began to bear fruit. The prairies-home of the hurricane, nest of the tornado and breeding-ground of the cyclonewere swept with it. Then burst out Waite of Colorado, Llewelling of Kansas, Stone of Missouri, Pennoyer of Oregon, and Altgeld of Illinois; Governors all; while from down in the Far Southeast came the torrid blasts of Tillman, of South Carolina, fired with ungovernable fury and swelling with windy words the general elemental tempest. Twenty-eight years since they sowed the

wind! And now at Chicago they are reaping the whirlwind. And a whirlwind it bids fair to be of extraordinary power. When it has passed there will be nothing left of the unchanged and unchanging Democracy but a sectional remnant of what was once a National party, protesting in its last gasp that National honor is a chimera and National honesty an unprofitable weakness. In twenty-eight years they have succeeded in pulling in the country's whole crop of windy demagogues. And now the demagogues are in possession. The cunning leaders, who have been playing the game of double dealing with them and with honest voters at the same time, have come to the end of their tether. They have caught all the fish they set their nets for-suckers, sharks, weakfish and mullet-and their boat is sinking with the weight of them. After all, facing both ways has not paid, either for the party or the country. The whirlwind crop of 1896 has come from the wind-sowing of 1868. The Democratic party gives way to the Populists, who have outgrown and overshadowed it. It is perhaps as well. The highwayman is not, after all, so dangerous as the confidence man and bunco-steerer.

TRADE RELATIONS WITH CANADA.

There is a diversity of opinion concerning the effect of the Liberal victory in Canada upon relations between the Dominion and the United States. The traditional policy of the Liberal party has favored making them more intimate and friendly. At the same time the Liberal leader, who stands second only to Mr. Laurier and scarcely second even to him, is one of the strongest fees of anything like union between the two countries, and English papers are confidently declaring that the Liberals are just as loyal to the Empire as are the Conservatives. However that may be, the Liberals can scarcely avoid at least an attempt to make commerce across the border more free. They promised again and again in the electoral campaign to do so, and the first after-election utterance of Mr. Laurier is to the same effect. We have already shown that anything like actual Free Trade will be rendered impracticable by the Protectionist proclivities of the French-Canadians, upon whom the Liberal Government is dependent for its majority. The form Mr. is a millionaire and the friend of millionaires, Laurier's proposition is likely to take, therefore, is that of some kind of reciprocity. It is with looked after closely when he purrs-may hyp-

would afford this country no advantages, but will doubtless be welcomed. But at the present time there seems little probability of its being done. Commercial union without political union is a dream that never will be realized. And so far as political union is concerned, there seems little more to hope from the Liberals than from the Conservatives. There is no more resolute opponent of it than Sir Oliver Mowat, who has long been political master of Ontario, and who now makes his first appearance in Dominion politics as the power behind Mr. Laurier's throne.

In these circumstances the course of this Goverument is clear. It is not called upon to help Canada out of her difficulties. It has only to regard its own best welfare, assured that before long Canada will recognize the logic of the situation and will find her own interests, political as well as commercial, to be identical with those of her greater neighbor. "The ulti-"mate union of all the Erglish-speaking part "of the continent by the free consent of its "inhabitants" is not impracticable. It is not too much to say it is inevitable. And nothing will more facilitate its coming than for this country to rescind the special privileges that make continned separation financially possible and even profitable to Canada. Once let our Northern neighbors be fully convinced that they can expect none of the advantages of the American Union so long as they remain outside of that Union, and the sentiment for Continental Union will be immeasurably stimulated.

WHAT BLACKBURN SAYS.

Senator Blackburn, of Kentucky, now on tap in Chicago, announced yesterday that Senator Hill could not possibly be elected temporary chairman of the Democratic National Conven tion. Think of it! The Hill referred to is David Bennett Hill, of New-York. Consider his personality and all that he has been to his party; that he was Governor of the Empire State for seven years, having previously served a long apprenticeship in various other offices, and that during all that period he was just about the smoothest article which Democracy ever turned out: that he evinced a rare capacity for producing majorities in ways most congenial to the taste of his party; that he not only grew great himself, but was the cause of greatness in others; that he was the author and is generally reputed to have been the finisher of Roswell Pettibone Flower; that he invented the resonant phrase which has launched a long succession of Democratic orators upon the tide of eloquence and made millions of perspiring patriots grateful for a sentiment which they could understand; that having earnestly endeavored to prevent Mr. Cleveland's nomination four years ago he has been earnestly endeavoring ever since to make the most of him; that having tried in vain to escape the tumultuous ingratitude of the Saratoga Convention in 1894 he smothered his wrath, submitted to the inevitable and saved his party from being beaten by considerably more than 150,000; that all his life long he has deliberately refrained from cultivating a single one of the pleasant vices with which Democrats are wont to celebrate victory and console themselves in defeat, in order that all his powers of mind and body might constantly be at the service of the organization; and that during the thirty-two years since he became a voter he has never once proclaimed himself to be better than his party, though of late he has not altogether succeeded in avoiding that perilous distinction.

Having thus briefly traced Senator Hill's career, let us consider what it is that, according to Senator Blackburn, he cannot possibly at tain at Chicago. Hearing that something was had failed to catch the full meaning of the Kentucky statesman's announcement would natuconclude that it was the nomination for rally cratte test and barring a disposition to 'mon-"key with the returns' in emergencies, which "he may have overcome, he is more fit to be "trusted with the Chief Magistracy than his party can ever reasonably expect its candidate "to be. But, of course, a free-silver convention "won't nominate Senator Hill either for Presi-"dent or Vice-President: this isn't his year." Having ascertained that it was not a place on the Presidential ticket which Blackburn said Hill could not have, the listener would probably reflect that a free-silver convention would naturally want a free-silver man for permanent chairman, and therefore it was not surprising that the Senator from New-York should be retected. But having been told that the permanent chairmanship was not the thing referred to, he would stop conjecturing and ask, in the name of Andrew Jackson, what else there was in the gift of the convention which was too good for David Bennett Hill. And in our opinion the listener, if he chanced to be a young and ambitious Democrat attending his first National convention, would be amply justified, upon learning the truth, in removing to Patagonia for the purpose of growing up with the country.

"The selection of Senator Hill for temporary chairman is an impossibility," says Blackburn of Kentucky. The mercury stood at 100 degrees in the shade yesterday at Chicago, and will probably go higher next week; but nevertheless these are cold days for the party whose supreme council has sunk too low to be called to order by Hill, of New-York.

OUR ANARCHISTS.

Chicago sends little news as yet. The wild boasting and threats of the silver fanatics would naturally inspire a belief that they have nothing but wind to offer, were there not ample evidence that nearly two-thirds of the delegates in convention have been instructed to vote for free coinage of silver at the ratio of 16 to 1, and it would not mean happiness for any delegate, however compelling or worthy his motive, to prove false to such instruction. It is not strange that the gold Democrats at Chicago see no chance of defeating the platform proposed, or the candidate preferred, by the extremists Persuasion may count for something, and sound argument and the certainty of losing all Eastern States will count for much, and the prospect of having a National campaign to run without any money. But the passionate demands of constituents at home, whose instructions once accepted are a solemn pledge by the delegate, will not be easily defeated.

The silver fanatics act as if they were scared half to death, but that really proves nothing. Most of them resemble the half-crazed French revolutionists of the last century, whose power was irresistible, but whose frenzied suspicion made them fancy that everything was a plot against them. Somehow the Chicago revolutionists imagine that dreadful man Whitney-who and who, one man sagely observed, needs to be

rather work it an injury. If any plan can be ance, might naturally infer that Eastern Deming, because doing nothing would be considerably more deadly to the Chicago ticket than other headgear of rule in the East and West rollers running at large. bolting. They have notions about the future, alike. Those who bear authority are less seand dream of a restored Democracy after there is nothing left of the Chleago volcano except black and cold and barren lava. Having future reconstruction in mind, they may naturally prefer to let the silver ticket die of starvation than to lift bolting hands to strike it down. But the inflamed suspicion of the silver men is much occupied at present with the choice of methods to secure the platform and the ticket they want, and yet to prevent bolts and keep the gold men

in the party. Altgeld looms up as the strong man because he has emancipated himself from fears and duties, from shame and from care for the opinion of decent men. His pardon of the Anarchists was not an exceptional and contradictory incident. It was the natural outcome of a temper which belongs in Russia, and which any Bussian ruler would be justified in shipping to Siberia for cooling and safety. Compared with him the wornout weaklings who lead the Democracy of the West and South appear as invertebrates, purposeless, destitute of snap, sloppy like jellyfish, and as incapable of getting anywhere in particular. Everywhere the man who knows what he wants and how to get it comes to be the King, for those who bave neither eyes nor will. So this same man, who has done more than any other one, perhaps, to make Democracy disreputable and to destroy it at the West, towers above the rest who are battling for silver, because he has rid himself of scruples, of moral obligation and of care for the respect of others.

DEMOCRATIC PRINCIPLES. Evidence comes from all quarters that the Democracy is true to itself. A few days ago there was just a suggestion of a suspicion that there were some prominent men in the party who had forgotten just what Democracy meant, and were going to make an exhibition of themselves by being squeamish about principles. Some of them even went so far as to say with Mr. Whitney that it would be dishonorable for sound-money Democrats to stand on a free-coinage platform, and even to hint that they thought that honor took precedence to regularity. But all that has passed now. Mr. Whitney and all the others have swung back to their moorings and discovered that names, not principles, are what demand their allegiance, and that it does and then, but practically burial customs have net matter what a man is or does so long as he

calls himself a Democrat. Tammany Hall men all declare that they are firm as a rock for sound money, but that if | tive as they did in Egypt and Rome. Orpheus Altgeld gets hold of the party lyre they will dance for his playing. Chairman Harrity says he is a Democrat first and an honest-money man second. He believes in Democratic doctrines no matter what they are, and if the Democratic doctrine for the moment happens to be that dishonesty is the best policy, then dishonesty goes. All the other good Democrats are hastening to get in line, but nobody has yet done so with more refreshing frankness than State Senator Daly, of New-Jersey, one of the delegates to Chleago, who rebukes his fellow-delegate, Allan L. McDermott, for daring to have any principles that cannot be changed with his collar, and says: I am not in favor of silver, but I am a strong enough party man to stand on any platform

they may make." Good for Daly! He has the essence of Democracy. Here is an issue, not of policy but of principle, a difference of opinion as to what is right and wrong. The silver man believes, and honesily believes, that he is fighting for the said to be beyond his reach, the listener who right, and the gold man is equally firm in the conviction that he is standing for a point of morals. The gold men won at St. Louis, and the extreme silver men in the Republican party President, and would be likely to say: "Weil, stood by their principles, and, however mis-"it is hard lines on Hill, to be sure; he has taken they may be thought, they certainly comthe Democratic treatment of a question of prin-"earned it, according to the old-time Demo- mand respect. But what shall be thought of ciple? The same issue is presented, on which the Democrats demanded that the Republicans be firm, and every Democratic leader hastens to say that he has not a principle that he is not willing to lay aside for the sake of being regular. He will shout "I am a Democrat!" just the same whether Democracy means treason or patriotism, gold or silver, honesty or dishonesty, freedom or slavery. It is all one to him If he can have a chance at the spoils when they are going. And therein he is true to his bringing up. Democracy has been all things at all times. No really good Democrat ever had any opinions that he could not change on demand.

THE NEW SHAH.

The attempts upon the life of the new Shah begin rather early, but he inherited the prospect of them with his crown. Of the 253 Princes of the house of Kajar, more than half have perished by the assassins' hand, and it is contrary to the genius of the Persian people to allow their Sovereigns to lay aside the emblems of rule in a commonplace manner. Their decorations, which are very shining indeed, seem preparatory to sacrifice, and that being the destiny which awaits so many of them, the new Sovereign had little else to expect.

The blows aimed at his father and himself proceeded from the hands of the same sectaries, the Babists, an order about half a century old, which has in that time spread all over Persia and become as powerful as those of St. Dominic and St. Francis were in Christendom in the season of their highest ascendency. Its founder was All Mahomet, known to his followers as the Bab, which means gate in those Eastern tongues, and, like the great Mahomet, he early began to dream dreams and see visions. He was the son of a grocer of Shiraz, and was educated at Kerbela, at the feet of a great Mahometan doctor, who early discovered in his pupil indications of mystic and supernatural endowment, He soon began to prophesy, wandering to and fro in the Empire, proclaiming the coming of the twelfth Imaum, which he soon declared himself to be, an affirmation so interesting to that imaginative people that he presently had a large following, and the number and influence of his sect has steadily increased till the present time, although he was slain early in his minority. He was shot in 1850 at Zenjan, a small city on the road from Tabreez to Teheran, whose chief priest had espoused his doctrines and against whom the Government dispatched a military expedition to stamp out the new heresy. Such fantastic faiths are always springing up in the East, having generally a short life and being soon forgotten, but Babism, for some reason, seems to possess an unuoual measure of vitality, and has turned out about an equal number of saints and assassins, both giving testimony of their faith by their works, and watering their route in many cases with the blood

It is not here known why the sect is so hostile to the rulers of the country, but there is probsix that of some kind of reciprocity. It is with esix of plain that view of the case that Americans for the esix of the common sense.

The North has little fault to find because the build an elaborate monument to his memory in the former capital of the Confederacy. But it cannot be expected to join in the eulogies that the most of being the case of the case of the case of mind they are desperately afraid even in the former capital of the Confederacy. But it cannot be expected to join in the eulogies that have been fittered in Richmond in praise of Davis and the men who joined with him to overthrow the Union. The North has no feelably some reason for it, which its howling der-

cure among the Orientals than elsewhere, but they are constantly menaced everywhere. The new Shah has come off happily from this first blow of fanaticism aimed at him, and may have the luck and the long reign of his predecessor, though neither are common in Perela.

DISPOSING OF THE DEAD.

Sir Seymour Haden, surgeon and etcher, eminent in both pursuits, the former being professional and the latter recreative, is also and has been for many years a student of the best way of disposing of the dead, his conclusion being that shallow burial is the true theory, and that this is the way to work with nature in accomplishing the rapid dissolution of the body and its conversion without injury to the living into its native elements. He has found by repeated experiments that, buried at a depth of four and a half feet, the depth which the Government regulations prescribe for human burial, an interval of from three to four years was required. for the complete resolution of the body; whereas buried at the depth of one foot, a year or a year and a half sufficed to accomplish the decay and disappearance of the entire structure except the bones, which possess an undetermined and variable duration, dependent on local conditions. With shallow burial it is asserted the earth is speedily prepared for new occupants, so that a single acre of ground would make a sufficient burial place in perpetuity for a community of ten thousand people.

ful to the tribes that slumber in its bosom, and as the earth can sustain but one generation of the living, while it must hold in its bosom the myriad generations of the dead, the problem of providing for the latter so that they shall neither crowd the living nor each other is one of the most urgent that can be imagined, justifying the careful and systematic attention which the accomplished medical and artistic baronet has bestowed upon it. Burial a foot deep seems to the lay mind rather too shallow for safety, and to present irresistible temptations to dogs, jackals and body snatchers; but for the former, Sir Seymour says it is perfectly safe, and for the latter suitable means of protection might easily be found. The subject, which is of manifest importance, increasing with the waxing population of modern cities and towns, comes up for discussion every now so far been little influenced by them, and may not be by this one or any other till the necessities of the case become as crowding and impera-

As all that tread the earth are but a hand-

There are bluefish at Buzzard's Bay, but it is all sliver shiners at Chicago.

Nothing has been heard of the results of the investigation by the New-York Hospital authorities into the treatment of Mr. Wyckoff by the ambulance surgeon and the house staff. Another case for investigation is the transfer of Caleb Ford to Bellevue on the eve of his death.

Tammany will go to Chicago, but not in its old roaring manner. It will only send two or three hundred braves, and those not in warpaint. At the last Presidential Convention its plug-ugly myrmidons numbered twelve hundred. Their room was considered much more valuable than their company, as it generally is on these occasions, and as it doubtless will be in the case of the reduced delegation now about to depart. The Wigwam has been for some time out of power, and it is rather a wonder where even so small a number of its braves find the money to go with. They will economize, of course, firing up on Sixth Ward whiskey and East Side swipes, instead of the costlier beverages which used to flow in floods-cataracts-in the days of its prosperity. The occasion is in the nature of a wake over the remains of the Democratic party, and it is quite suitable that Tammany should be present, if it were only for the novel feature of being entirely without mourn-

Senator Hill goes to Chicago all alone, and there is no reason to suppose that his experience as a sojourner will differ from his experience as a trav-

"Rare Old Tom" is to be congratulated. He is no longer confined to "The New-York Sun" for material to send out in leaflets. He has secured a Philadelphia organ, in default of influential Republican newspaper support in this State, and is reprinting its attacks on Warner Miller.

A dispatch from Chicago to "The New-York World" announces that Chairman Harrity, of the Democratic National Committee, may ignore the demand of the free-silver delegates for a rollcall on the temporary chairmanship of the Convention, and put the question to a viva voce vote. "Then he can declare calmly the nominee of the National Committee elected," and the free-silver men, being an overwhelming majority, must either acquiesce or bolt. That is to say. Chairman Harrity is to begin the proceedings by proclaiming himself a liar, and his sound-money colleagues receivers of stolen goods. Is that the Whitney-Hill-Russell programme? We hope not.

Thomas C. Platt has not yet said he was serry he called McKinley bad names, and the Democrats are shouting those names from the housetops and telling the people that Platt said them.

Some better-than-their-party organs of Democracy are insisting that no Democrat who has declared that free coinage of silver would be dishonest can stand on a free-coinage platform. And yet these same intrepld spokesmen never had any fault to find with President Cleveland for converting the bill of "perfidy and dishonor" into a law by resolutely withholding a veto.

Plans are well under way for the expending of \$9,000,000 on the canals of the State, for which the people voted at the last election by a majority of 243,505, and it is expected that the work will be done in the next two or three years. That is all very well. There is no doubt that canal improvement is a popular measure, and if none of the \$9,000,000 is wasted or stolen important results will be attained. A State which can afford to spend this large sum on its canals, however, ought not to be backward about indulging in liberal expenditures for improving its public roads. It is lamentable that we have not yet, as a State, made an intelligent start in this direction. The attempt to secure the passage of highway laws at the recent session of the Legislature was a complete failure. That is discouraging, but it should only lead the friends of good roads to put forth more strenuous efforts than ever.

in Chicago, but they mean to make themselves of Princeton University. The Alexanders have been ubiquitous in all parts of it from now until the motion to adjourn is offered in the Convention.

ings except those of friendship and goodwill for | Similarly one could be devised that would be | right or not, are particularly worked up over | hot as the gridiron of St. Lawrence, but most pole, which brought it to a short stop. But for of vast advantage to the Canadians, but it the possibilities of a bolt. An outsider, with royal benches are of like temperature, so that this obstacle the roller would have crashed into nerves not inflamed and mind not off its bal- he cannot reasonably complain. It remains true, house, carrying everything before it. If this cort as it was in the days of Shakespeare and before, of thing is going to keep on it will soon be in order period, however honest they may have been in drafted that will be of mutual advantage, it ocrais would quietly say nothing and do noth-

> The carping critics who had so much fault to find with Mr. McKinley while he was merely & private citizen of Ohio because he refused to talk and make a bid for the nomination must now admit, unless they are totally lacking in frankness, that he is uncommonly well qualified to say the right word at the right time, and that there is not a suggestion of ambiguity in the clear-cut views to which he gives expression.

PERSONAL.

Douglas Tilden, the deaf mute sculptor, of San Francisco, was married the other day to Miss Bezsle Cole, who is also a deaf mute.

Mrs. Ebenezer Humphrey has presented to the town of Oxford, N. H., the original warrant issued by King James of England for the collection of the town tax. It was issued to H. C. Gray, King's col-lector, and is dated December 31, 1871. It will be placed in the Public Library collection.

Joshua Levering, of Baltimore, the Prohibition candidate for the Presidency, will receive the formal notification of his nomination on July 28.

Hiram S. Maxim, the inventor of the Maxim gun, who is now studying the subject of air-ships, writes as follows to "The London Times": "I think I am safe in asserting that until a very recent date the greater part of the experimenters on flying machines have been little better than charlatans and mountebanks. It is only recently that men of mountebanks. It is only recently that men of science have actually taken the matter in hand, and during the last six years a great deal of valuable information has been obtained, not based upon theory, but upon actual experiments. I feel sure that it is now possible to make a successful and practical flying machine which will at least be a valuable adjunct to the offensive and defensive powers of highly civilized nations who are able to make and operate delicate and complicated machinery."

The University of Virginia has conferred the degree of D. D. on one of its colored graduates, Pro-fessor Henderson, of Straight University, New-Or-

Senor Andrade, jr., a son of the Venezuelan Minster in Warhington, who has just returned from a visit to Venezuela, says, according to "The Washington Star," that the American colony at Caracas Ras grown of late to large proportions, and United States capital is being extensively invested. The sent ment in the interor is shown by the determination of Governor Andrade, of the State of Mirania, to erect a column at the State capital on July 4 in honor of the Americans who aided Venezueta in 1995. The Governor is a brother of the Minister hore, and his action is in line with that of the Goneral Government, which will dedicate a bronze column on July 4 to American heroes. has grown of late to large proportions, and United

A brilliant reception in honor of General Miles was held on Tuerday evening in the City Hall of Bangor, Me. The General and his party were co S. Smith by a process on which included Mayor J. S. Smith by a process on which included Mayor F. A. Robinson, Lieutenant F. B. Cummings and Cantain Sparks, mounted platoon of police, the Bangor Band, Hamlin Rifles and Crosby Guard and the High School Cadets. Many houses and business blocks were descrated. At the City Hall Mayor F. O. Beele welcomed General Miles, and Congressman Boutelle, in a eulopistic speech, presented General Miles, who made a short address.

HEALTHIER NEW-YORK.

A DECREASE IN THE DEATH RATE ATTRIB. UTED TO IMPROVED SANITARY CONDITIONS.

According to a report which gained publicity yesterday, President Charles G. Wilson of the Health is about to issue a statement, intimating that the death rate in New-York is decreasing, and attributing this improvement in the public health solely to the greater cleanliness prevailing in the When seen last night at his house, No 156 West Eighty-seventh-si., President Wilson said with surprise that this was the first time he had heard about such a statement, and added that he

certainly did not intend to issue anything of the "It is true that the death rate for the first six "It is true that the death rate for the first six months in 1896, ending on June 30 lact, showed the number of deaths in that period to have been much iess than for any corresponding period for several years past. I am not in a position to give you now the exact figures regarding the death rate, but I hope to have them ready either to-day or on Monday next. While it is true that this decrease is due to some extent so the cleaner streets that we now have, the cause does not entirely lie in this direction. Comprehensively speaking, the improved saritary conditions of the city are mainly responsible for the lower death rate which I shall be able to report. Cleaner streets are, of course, a part of these conditions. The fact that many thorough fares on the East Side are now asphalted enables the street cleaners to do their work better. This has the effect of improving the health of the city.

TWO LECTURES AT CHAUTAUQUA.

PROFESSOR W. D. M CLINTOCK TALKS ON "POPU-LAR POETRY," AND MRS. M'CLINTOCK DEFINES REALISM.

Chautauqua, N. Y., July 2 (Special).-Another beautiful day for Chautauqua, a little warmer than typical weather is here, but with a cooling breeze that is very refreshing. Professor W. D. McClintock gave the last lecture of his course on "Popular Poetry" in the morning. His theme was "Modern Popular Poetry as Exemplified by Burns and Riley." Mrs. W. D. McClintock followed in the afternoon with a well-prepared lecture on the "Principles of Realism." She began by saying that the definitions of realism are so many, no dictionary holds ite various meanings, but here it is to be used in its artistic significance altogether; it is also to be confined to literature and narrowed to prose fiction, "Prose fiction," continued Mrs. McClintock, "Is divided into two classes, romance and novels. Romance deals with life, but not necessarily real life; it uses freely the play of the imagination, providential escapes, supernatural adventure, and depends for its main interest upon plot. or philosophical novel is written to prove some theory; with its main interest in character, the plot is nothing; while branches of realistic fletion take ordinary life for the subject and allow the characters to speak for themselves.

"The modern realistic novel came into play about 1740, and the rise of the realistic fiction is associated with the beginning of the growth of natural science. True realism claims that anything in the life of man is not too low to be important, while another kind of realism holds that everything that belonge to man must be written about; but this is false realism, and is a type almost unknown to old English fiction. Realism shuts out the extraordinary and unusual; its aim and basis is the study of character, and it deals with a class of people whose lives are made up of good and evil, of small successes, of hopes and disappointments, of endeavor and failures.
"We have just passed through our greatest period

"We have just passed through our greatest period of realistic fiction. The spirit of detail came in with science and philosophy, and now we have passed beyond facts to the calitivated imagination of the relentist, which roves afar, so we are upon the verge of a large field of romance. First, there must be a transaction. We have had Thackeray and other novelists with a realistic spirit in romance; now we shall have realistic writers with a romantic attachment, and we shall have in fiction, as the permanent gift of the age, a habit of truthful observation and a loving respect for the ordinary things of life." Professor Sterns is instructing classes in the study of Greek and Hebrew, which are well attended. The Epworth League was conducted by Bishop Vincent in the Methodist House, and those who went enjoyed a pleasant and profitable hour. The first of a series of illustrated lectures on "Napoleon I and His Time" was given at a later hour in the amphitheutre by the Rev. W. J. Tilly, rector of Christ Church, Harrison, N. J.

George Vincent has returned from Chicago, where he went a few days since to receive his degree, Ph. D. from the University.

CALLED TO A PRINCETON CHURCH.

Princeton, N. J., July 2 (Special).-The Rev. Mattland Alexander, pastor of the Presbyterian Church of Long Branch, was called to-day by a unanimous vote of the congregation of the Second Presbyterian Church, of Princeton, to occupy the pulpit of that church, made vacant by the resignation of the Rev. Dr. Lewis Mudge. Mr. Alexander is a son of The silver men are not only first on the field | Henry M. Alexander, of New-York City, a trustee closely connected with Princeton and its institutions for many years. The Rev. Dr. Archibald Alexander was a professor in Princeton Theological